

Graphing Rational Functions with Slant Asymptotes and Holes Notes

**Holes:** An open circle on the graph, (x,y). This is where there is a break in the graph and occurs when there is a Common factor between the numerator and denominator.

The X-coordinate is found by setting the common factor equal to zero. The Y-coordinate is found by substituting the x-coordinate into the simplified equation.

Ex:  $f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 4x + 3}{x^2 - x - 6} = \frac{\cancel{(x-3)}(x-1)}{\cancel{(x-3)}(x+2)} = \frac{x-1}{x+2}$

Hole: (3, 2/5)  
 X:  $x-3=0$   $x=3$     Y:  $\frac{3-1}{3+2} = \frac{2}{5}$

**Slant Asymptotes:** If the degree on the top is one degree higher than the degree on the bottom, then the function has a slant asymptote,  $y=mx+b$ .

- Use long division to find the equation.

Ex:  $f(x) = \frac{x^2 + x - 6}{x + 2}$

$$\begin{array}{r} x-1 \\ x+2 \overline{) x^2 + x - 6} \\ \underline{-x^2 + 2x} \phantom{-6} \\ -1x - 6 \end{array}$$

SA:  $y = x - 1$

1.)  $f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 6x + 8}{x^2 - 16} = \frac{\cancel{(x-4)}(x-2)}{\cancel{(x-4)}(x+4)} = \frac{x-2}{x+4}$

x-intercept(s): (2, 0)

y-intercept(s): (0, -1/2)

VA:  $x = -4$

HA:  $y = 1$

SA: NONE

hole: (4, 1/4)

domain: All IR's except  $x \neq -4, 4$

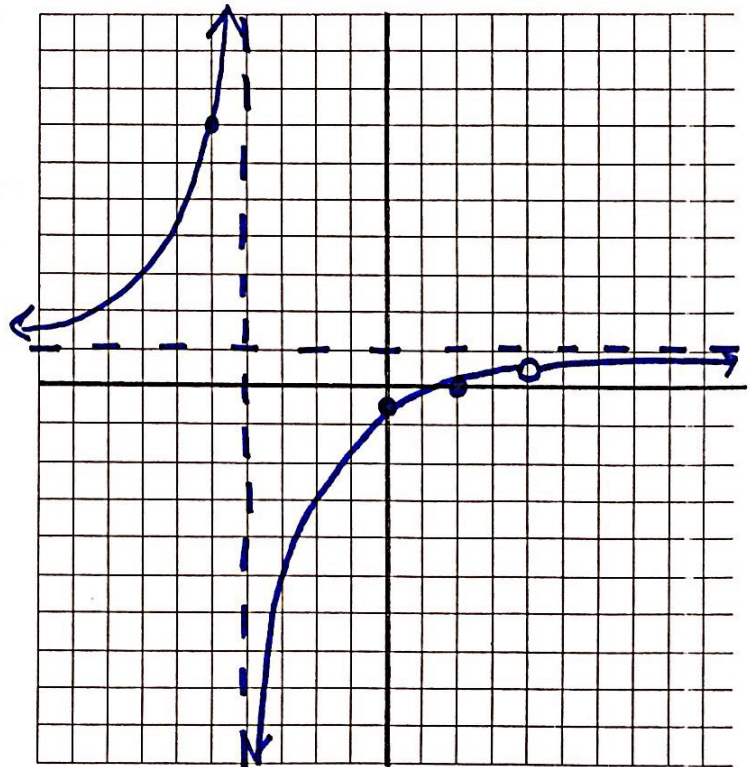
range: All IR's except  $y \neq 1, 1/4$

End Behavior:  
 as  $x \rightarrow \infty, f(x) \rightarrow$  1

as  $x \rightarrow -\infty, f(x) \rightarrow$  1

$$\frac{4-2}{4+4} = \frac{2}{8} = \frac{1}{4}$$

Test:  $\frac{-5-2}{-5+4} = \frac{-7}{-1} = 7$   
 (-5, 7)



$$2.) f(x) = \frac{x^2 - x - 12}{x} = \frac{(x-4)(x+3)}{x}$$

x-intercept(s): (4, 0) (-3, 0)

y-intercept: NONE

VA: X=0

HA: NONE

SA: Y = X - 1

hole: NONE

domain: All IR's except x ≠ 0

range: All IR's

End Behavior:

as  $x \rightarrow \infty, f(x) \rightarrow \infty$

R

as  $x \rightarrow -\infty, f(x) \rightarrow -\infty$

L

$$3.) f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 4x + 3}{x^2 - x - 6}$$

x-intercept(s): \_\_\_\_\_

y-intercept: \_\_\_\_\_

VA: \_\_\_\_\_

HA: \_\_\_\_\_

SA: \_\_\_\_\_

hole: \_\_\_\_\_

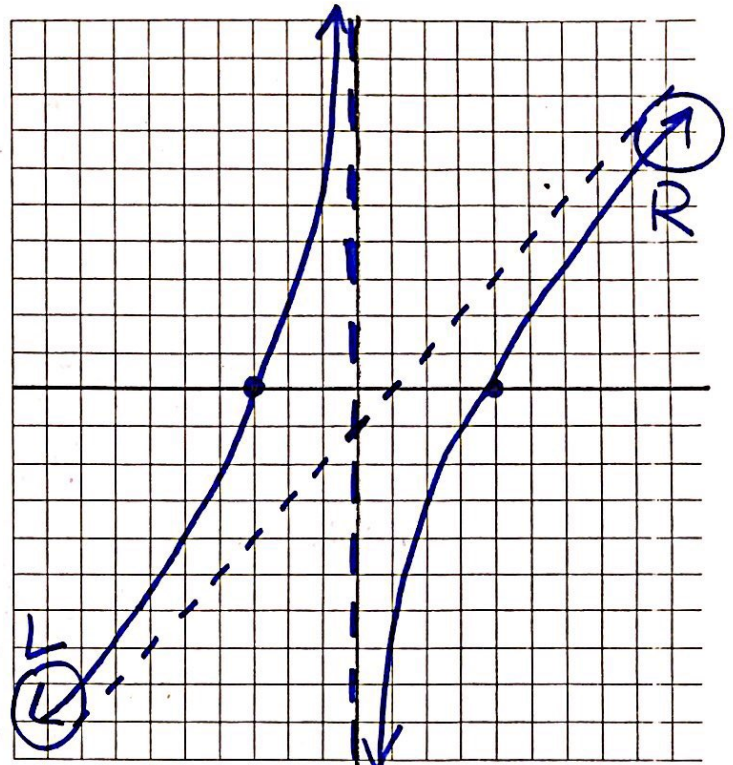
domain: \_\_\_\_\_

range: \_\_\_\_\_

End Behavior:

as  $x \rightarrow \infty, f(x) \rightarrow$  \_\_\_\_\_

as  $x \rightarrow -\infty, f(x) \rightarrow$  \_\_\_\_\_



$$\begin{array}{r} x-1 \\ x \overline{) x^2 - x - 12} \\ \underline{-x^2} \phantom{-12} \\ -x - 12 \end{array}$$

